## EUROPE.

GERMANY.

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES. BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MUNICH, Aug. 28-Evening.-A prominent journal which acts as the organ of Southern Germany, asserts that Bavaria and the other States of South Germany will not unite with Austria or Prussia, and, maintaining their independence of either, will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and Austrian Empire.

THREATENING LANGUAGE OF THE PRUSSIAN PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 28-Evening.-The increasing bitterness of tone which is apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on the Salzburg Conference causes much anxiety throughout Europe.

SPAIN.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

Paris, Aug. 28-Evening.-Reports continue to be received from rebel sources of the success of the insurrection in Spain, and especially in the Province of Aragon. The latest advices from that quarter report that the insurgents have captured and hold possession of the City of Saragossa, the capital of the

CANDIA.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES CON-

GRESS IN RELATION TO THE WAR IN CRETE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.-The American Minis ter, the Hon. Edward Joy Morris, has had an audience with the Sultan, at which he presented to His Imperial Majesty the resolutions of the United States Congress in relation to the war in the island of Can-

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 28 .- Among the passengers on the steamship Hermann, which sailed from this port yesterday for New-York, are the Rev. Charles Kingslev. the well-known author, and Mr. Jas. E. Harvey, late Minister of the United States at Lisbon.

THE ADVICE OF FRANCE AND AUSTRIA. Paris, Aug. 28-Evening.-Austria and France unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Duppel and Alsen by Prussia.

ITALY.

MOUNT CENIS RAILEGAD. PARIS. Aug. 28 .- To-day the first : rain of cars passed ever the railroad across Mount Cenis.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, Aug. 28-Noon.-Consols for money, 941 United States Five-twenty bonds, 732; Illinois Central Railway shares, 774; Eric Railway shares, 454; Atlantic

and Great Western Consolidated Bonds. 21. Afternoon-Consols for money, 942; United States Five twenty Bonds are weak at 73g; Illinois Central Railway shares, 772; Eric Railway shares have declined 1, and are new quoted at 45%; Atlantic and Great Western Consoli-

Evening.-Consols for money, 942; United States Five twenty Bonds,732; Illinois Central Railway shares, 774; Eric Railway shares, 464; Atlantic and Great Western

Consolidated Bonds, 214. Liverpool, Aug. 28-Noon.—Cotton irregular; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 102d.; Midding Orleans, 10jd. Wheat, 13/4 for White California and 13:9 for New Southern. Flour, 34/ for Extra West-Corn, 35/6. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/6. Peas, 41/6. Beef, 140/. Lard, 51/9. Pork, 75/6. Bacon, 43/6. Rosin-Common, 7/9, and Medium 12/. Tallow, 44/6d. Potashes, 31/. Spirits Turpentine, 30/. Petroleum Spirits, 8id., and Refined 1 3i. Cloverseed, 41/.

Afternoon.-The Cotton and Breadstuffs and Produ Beef has declined to 137/6. Pork, Eacon, Lard, and

Cheese are without alteration. bales; Middling Uplands, 10id.; Middling Orleans, 10id. Wheat, 13/4 for White California, and 13/9 for New Southern. Flour, 34/ for Western Extra. Barley, 5/. \$5/9. Oats, 3/0. Pens, 41/6. Cheese, 49/. Beef, 197/6. 7/9, and Medium, 12/. Tallow, 44/6. Potashes, 31/. Turpentine, 30/. Petroleum-Spirits, 8id., and Refined,

LONDON, Aug. 28-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24 6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £116: Linseed Off, £39. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/. Calcutta

Afternoon .- No changes have occurred in our markets

since the noon report. Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/6. Scotch Pig Iron 53/. Whale Oil, \$40: Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £105/. Calcutta Linseed, 68/6. Linseed Oil, £20. ANTWERP, Aug. 28-Noon.-Petroleum, 434 francs for Afternoon.-Petroleum, 43} france for Standard White.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The mails by the Cuba from Liverpool, Aug. 17, via Queenstown, Aug. 18, reached this city yesterday The steamship Northern Light, from Bremen, Aug. 10 and Cowes, Aug. 13, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PARKS REGULATION BILL DEFEATED-LORD ELCHO ON FREE SPEECH-THE SAW-GRINDERS AND TAILORS-AN ITEM FOR THE WOMAN'S

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 1967. The tears of Mr. Walpole have become historical; those of his successor, being shed in private, may be sooner forgotten. If Mr. Hardy, 6r any member of the Ministry, is still capable of tears, it is fair to presume they must have cried their eyes out over the final defeat of the Parks Regulation bill. It is not that Mr. Hardy thinks the flowers in Hyde Park in real danger; but this bill was the Government auswer to the challenge of the Reform League. Mr Beales had thrown down his glove. Mr. Walpole begged him with tears topick it up; but as Mr. Beales would not, the present Home Secretary could not refuse the wager of battle. A bill was brought in after the demonstration of last/May, subjecting the right of meeting in the parks to the option of the crown. It was found that would not answer, and the next step was to make the bill prohibitive, giving the Ranger of the Parks the power to enforce the prohibition. The Rauger happens to to enforce the promision. The Rauger implems
be the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Car
bridge happens to be Commander-in-Chief of d
army. If the bill had passed the legal right of the
people to assemble in the Park (about watch the
may now be a question) would have been destroyed
and military power would have been provided to e
force their exclusion. No one can doubt that the force their exclusion. No one can doubt that the Reform League would have persisted in holding, or attempting to hold a meeting, and nobody knows what might have happened. The Government, if Mr. Hardy speaks truly, were quite ready to make the issue. It has been foiled by the steady courage of half a score of men prominent among whom are of half a score of men, prominent among whom are Mr. Mill, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Taylor, who incurred the odlum of defeating by Parliamentary factics an obnoxious measure which an undoubted Parliamentary majority stood ready to pass. The process would be called in America fillustering, and the forms of the House of Representatives give much greater facilities for obstructing business forms of the House of Representatives give much greater facilities for obstructing business than the forms of the House of Commons. Here the minority, like the minority in the Senate at Washington, resorted to talking the bill to death, which is nossible because the end of the session is so impatiently expected that the ministry could not have kept a working majority to continue the struggle. On Tuesday Mr. Taylor amounted the determination of the opponents of the bill. Mr. Hardy, who is a country squire, as obstinate as Mr. Walpole was weak, refused to yield, and the great European Powers. He wished to know what the Government were doing, in order that its influence might be strengthened, especially in restraining finence might be strengthened, especially in restraining

prohibitory clause, and leaving it merely a measure of police regulation. The minority, assured of success by this confession of weakness, scoffed at all compromise, and on Thursday after a short struggle Mr. Hardy withdrew the bill, frankly declaring that he yielded to the "obstinate minority who will not allow me to go on in the ordinary course." The popular cause has triumphed. One of the men who helped it was Mr. Disraeli. That astute chieftain altogether declined to lead Mr. Hardy's crusade, or to fight under his banner. Gossip says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer told his colleague politely, that he was a goose. "I have got my Reform bill through," says Mr. Disraeli, "and the crisis is over. I am not going to risk anything by attempting to force a doubtful measure through the House, or to get up another quarrel with the Reform Leagne. If you choose, you can go ahead, but you must expect no help from me." So through all the struggle "he, whom they call Dizzy," sat or slept on the front bench, and left his licatemant to give battle unaided and endure defeat unconsoled.

The comedy business on this occasion was done by

ant to give battle imaided and endure defeat unconsoled.

The comedy business on this occasion was done by little Lord Elcho. This nobleman has not been discorraged by the failure of his last year's effort to reconstruct the British Constitution in the Cave of Adullam. He is the champion of the monarchy, and will do hattle with the Dragon as often as that pestilent monster so much as wriggles his tail. If Lord Elcho is St. George, I think Mr. Beals must be the Dragon. As such he sat in the strangers' seat on Tuesday, and for his sins was compelled to listen to a speech from the noble Lord Elcho. He had the singular taste not to like the speech, and when he went to a meeting of the League that night at a public hall, took the liberty to say that Lord Elcho spoke in a way as disgraceful to himself as could well be conceived. Will it be believed that Lord Elcho, who really aspires to be a political leader, thought this a violation of the privileges of the House? He not only did this, but went so far as to make a formal complaint, calling the attention of the House and the Speaker to the language of Mr. House? He not only did this, but went so far as to make a formal complaint, calling the attention of the House and the Speaker to the language of Mr. Beales. He was called to order, but refused to take so friendly a hint, and went on to say that "it appeared to him that if persons were admitted to hear discussions upon this or any other bill Jeries of question and order], the House had a right to expect that the persons so admitted to listen to the debates on this bill [laughter] would, when they left the House, give a correct version of what had passed during the debates. [Hear, hear.] As long as any speaker who had taken part in the debates had not been characterized in the House as having transgressed the rules of the House, no stranger who had listened to the debates had any right to characterize the remarks of such speaker as being disgraceful as anything that could be conceived?" As I did not "listen" to this declaration, but quote it from a newspaper, perhaps Lord Elcho will permit me to say that it is as ridiculous as anything that could be conceived. But apostate Christians make the most intolerant Mohametans, and it is natural that the author of the most repressive doctrine against ordinary freedom of speech since

ive doctrine against ordinary freedom of speech since Lord Eldon, should be a renegade Liberal.

The leading spirits of the Trades Unions seem resolved that their associations shall assume as a body the responsibility for the worst acts of individual members. At a meeting just held the representatives of a great number of societies unanimously approved the picketing system of the tailors now on strike, al-though it is known that the system is accompanied with violence and intimidation. A much worse case is that of the Saw Grinders Union in Sheffield, of which the assassin Broadhead was Secretary, and which now, in order to retain Broadhead and Crookes which now, in order to retain Broadhead and Crookes as members, resists the demand of the London Trades Council for their dismissal. The Saw Grinders, with but two dissenting voices, resolved that they would not "make victims of any of the members of the society, by expelling them on account of their connection with the outrages recently inquired into at Sheffield." They affirm, even more explicitly: "We, therefore, considering well our present position, decided the discount of the contraction of the c therefore, considering well our present position, de-cline to disgrace ourselves as cowards by deserting the men who have taken upon themselves the task of risking their lives and their liberties for what they believed to be the good of the in-stitution. " " " And further, this meeting begs to say it is a libel upon this society and Mr. Broad-head, when it is asserted that the latter has been re-instated as a member—because he was never expelled."

There are no server in the latter has been reinstated as a member—because he was never expelled."
They admit—indeed, they assert—that the acts of Broadhead and Crookes were "placed to the account of the whole society as well as to their actual perpetrators and accessories;" and they do not desire to deny that they were justly charged upon the whole society. So much for the past record. As for the future, they give it to be understood that they will abstain from rattening and other outrages upon the understanding that it is the intention of the Legislature to give the Labor Question that consideration to which it is entitled. If the Legislature shall omit to consider the question, or shall not consider it in a manner which the Saw Grinders approve, it is to be inferred that this association will again find it necesinferred that this association will again find it necessary to employ Messrs. Broadhead and Crookes for the regulation of the question by the blowing up of mills, and the shooting of their fellow-workmen. Statutes to enforce trade rules, if we can get them; if not, powder and bullets. That is the latest manifesto from Sheffield. It was thought impossible that the law of violence which has so long ruled the Unions could survive reform, but its adv and instruments are not discouraged either in and instruments are not discouraged either in Sheffield or in London. A large number of the officers of the Tailors' Union have been indicted for conspiracy and other charges. Others came forward readily to fill their places, and to continue the system of intimidation, by which it is hoped the masters may yet be brought to terms. A fortnight ago, it was stated that the tailors had resolved, in case of the failure of pending negotiations, to emigrate in a body. I suppose some such intention does exist, and you may be supplied in this way with a number of excellent workmen, who may, if they choose, make much better coats than their fellow-craftsmen in New-York, at a less price. But they have been beaten here by the sewing-machine, which was little used in the West End trade before the strike. The customers, also, have sided practically with the masters, so that the workmen, even with the help of picketing, have maintained an unequal contest. But for the picketing, they might have had the good will of the public on their side.

picketing, have maintained an unequal contest. But for the picketing, they might have had the good will of the public on their side.

Here is a small out of the way item which I beg to contribute to the woman question. Few people in America have ever seen, I suppose, Dr. James Henry's book on Virgil, quaintly entitled, "Notes of a Twelve Years' Voyage of Discovery in the First Six Books of the Eneis," The book is little known in England, though few works have here been printed so creditable to English classical scholarship. Mr. Comington, the latest, and perhaps ablest. English editor of Virgil, found himself much indebted to Dr. Henry, and acknowledges his debt, saying: "There is freeliness and originality in every page; a large number of the views are at once novel and sound, and the illustrations from other authors are good and apposite." Henry's preface explains his tille page. He had really spent twelve years of research and of travel upon the illustration of six books of the Æneid, and it is in quoting a part of his explanation that I give one other testimony to the fitness of a womanly intellect for those pursuits to which she is often deciared unequal.

"I have been." says Dr. Henry. "as the title im-

intellect for those pursuits to which she is often declared unequal.

"I have been," says Dr, Henry, "as the title imports, twelve years, twelve of the fairest years of my life, engaged in this work; encouraged by no one, approved by no one, patronized by no one, receiving no particle of assistance, either at home or abroad, from any one of all the numerous persons who have, with more or less success, cultivated the same author, except alone the assistance which I have reared and created for myself in my own daughter, who has already at the age of 22 arrived at such a degree of and created for myself in my own daughter, who has already, at the age of 22, arrived at such a degree of knowledge of the subject that I have not printed a single comment without first submitting it to her censorship. Many and valuable have been the suggestions I have received from her, although I have not specially stated the fact, except at Ach. II. 683." On turning to that passage I find the following conclusion of a long note: "I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of informing my readers that the above very new and, it seems to me, very true explanation of this difficult passage was suggested to me by one whose zealons assistance and cooperation has all along not only lightened but rendered delightful to me the otherwise almost intolerable labor of this work—I mean my beloved daughter, Katharine Olivia Henry." I fear some of my friends who are most zealous for the cause of women may not care enough for classical scholarship to set this at its real value. Certainly it cannot be placed in not cate enough for classical scholarship to set this at its real value. Certainly it cannot be placed in comparison with the magnificent tribute of Stuart Mill to his wife. Yet, although Katharine Olivia Henry is probably not the equal of Mrs. Mill, nor of Mary Somerville, nor of Mrs. Browning. I do not see why she is not entitled to rank with Lady Jane Grey, or with the famous Madame Ducier, whose scholarship, as well as her husband's, was considerably more showy than sound.

(6, W. 8.

mate as Mr. Walpole was weak, refused to yield, and the talk against time went on in committee from 2) till ten minutes before 7 o'clock, when the debate was terminated by the rules of the House. Mr. Hardy then put the bill down for Wednesday and Thursday, and nailed his flag to the mast. No doubt he would have kept it flying, but he could not command the resolution of others—of men who not only wanted to get to their grouse-shooting, but who had bills of their own whose success was imperiled by this delay. The nails had to be taken out of the fing in less than 24 hours. On Wednesday Mr. Bardy affected to emissing in less than 24 hours. On Wednesday Mr. Bardy affected to emissing in less than 24 hours. On Wednesday Mr. Bardy affected to emissing in less than 24 hours. On Wednesday Mr. Bardy affected to emission to desire the bill by wither way for the form to do the fing in less than 24 hours. On Wednesday Mr. Bardy affected to emission to desire of the Porte. The Material Diple which the Government were doing, in order that its in flactured the list in restraining fill the minute desired subjects to the desired the list in flacture and adiodect from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the ad afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the ad afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the ad afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the ad afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the ad afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the ad afforded from Greece to the disaffected subjects to the description of the disaffected subjects to the description of the disaffected subjects to the first additional description of the disaffected subjects to the promotion of the disaffected subjects of the disaffected subjects of the disaffected subjects of the promotion of the disaffect

to ameliorate the condition of its Christian subjects. Excesses had, no doubt, been committed on both sides, but the Turkish troops had, on the whole, behaved well, while Omar Pasha had protracted his operations with the view of avoiding bloodshed.

B With regard to the intervention of foreign powers Lord Derby said the matter stands thus: "The powers of Europe have united in pressing upon the Turkish Government, as they had a perfect right to do, such reforms and improvements in the condition of the Christian population as they thought to be consistent with their duty; and I must do the Turkish Government the justice to say that they have never shown any unwillingness to enter upon that course of reform and improvement. They have not even made any objection to the mission of persons appointed by the different Government for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of complaint which the Christian population of Crete had to urge. The Turkish Government and the purpose of inquiring into the causes of complaint which the Christian population of Crete had to urge. The Turkish Government pointed by the different Governments to associate themselves with the Turkish Government for the purpose of
inquiring into the causes of complaint which the Christian population of Crete had to urge. The Turkish Government, however, said that as long as the insurrection
lasted they must use their best means to put it down.
Her Majesty's Government took an early opportunity of
joining in the recommendation to the Turkish Government to issue such a commission, but we have not done
so in conjunction with the other powers. We were in
harmony with their wishes, but it did not seem reasonable to us that the recommendation should be pressed
upon the Turkish Government irrespective of the condition respecting the encouragement of the insurrection.
There was one proposal in which, at an earlier period, we refused to join the other powers in
sending vessels of war for the purpose
of removing any portion of the Cretan population from the Island. France and Prussia thought
it consistent with their duty to send vessels for this purpose, and the Porte, though it protested, acquiesced. I
must also say that the Turkish Government have professed their readiness, not only to improve the condition
of those in Crete, but that if any persons desired to leave
the Island, and to settle in any other part of the Turkish
dominions, they would give them every facility for that
purpose, and make a proper provision for them. The
present position is, in short, this: that all the powers are
united in the object of obtaining the improvement of the
condition of the Christian population in Turkey, but we
have not come to an agreement as to the mode in which,
if at all, we should enforce our views on the Turkish Government, and we have refused to take any step for enforting them. The consequence is that there is now a
certain amount of divergence of views between this Government and those of Furelgn Powers, and I am sure the
long experience of my moble friend will convince him
that the production of the correspondence a

that the production of the correspondence at the present moment, when no agreement has been come to as to the course of action to be followed, would not be likely to lead to unity of action.

The following are extracts from letters dated Aden. July 29. The first is from a well-informed native gentleman, who writes: "A boat from Massowah arrived yesterday, and brought a letter reporting that King Theedorus had lost his power from Magdala, and the rebels surrounded it. He, therefore, sent orders to the Governor of that place to destroy the fort and gates, and to behead all the captives, and do away with them. If it is true, it is very bad news, and it is now left to Government what they are going to do. Dalhousie going there to-day, and we shall hear something more on her return. Col. Merewether goes to Bombay on her return to make arrangements with the Governor." The next is as follows: "A buggalow arrived yesterday bringing letters from the captives, wherein they state that the Emperor had been cut off from Magdala, and was surrounded by the rebels, who had also surrounded Magdala, and that it was rumored that a letter from Theodore to the Governor had been intercepted by the rebels, in which he ordered the Governor to cut off the heads of all his captives, destroy the gates of the fort, and join him with all dispatch." Should there be any truth in these reports, we may reasonably infer that the captives are in a most critical position. It is not improbable, however, that the Governor of Magdala, ike many others of the King's subjects, may be disposed to differ from his Majesty, and prefer asving the lives of his prisoners. In that case, especially as Mr. Rassam is known to have acquired considerable influence over him, it is by no means unlikely that, for the sake of a prespective reward, he will do all in his power to secure them, in order to effect their ultimate liberation. We sincerely trust that such may be the upshot of this most untoward business.

AUSTRIA.

THE VISIT OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Aug. 16 (Evening).—The Emperor leaves to-day for Ischl, whence, accompanied by the Empress and a large retinue, he will take his departure for salzburg, arriving there on the evening of the 17th. The Emperor and Empress of the French will arrive on the evening of the 18th.

A telegram from Salzburg states that the Common Council of that town have resolved to consider the visit of the Emperor Napoleon as strictly private, and to avoid any political demonstration.

Baron Von Beust leaves for Salzburg to-morrow. He received yesterday Baron Hubner, who has arrived here

GREECE. AID TO THE CRETANS.

The Arcadi had accomplished her 22d voyage. The Annexion, another Greek steamer, had also gone to Candia, and, after disembarking victuals and ammuni-tion, returned with Candian fugitives on board.

PORTUGAL.

The Government have granted to an English irm a concession for laying down a submarine telegraph able between England and Portugal.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION. Intelligence received from Athens to the 10th d August, states that the Cretan Insurrectionary Government have notified the foreign Consuls of its intention ernment have notified the foreign Consuls of its intention to issue letters of marque for the equipment of privateers. The Cretan privateers were to carry a white flag with a red raven, and the motio "Crete." The removal of the Cretan families from the Island by French, Russian, and Italian vessels continued. The insurgents still held out, and the Turks had withdrawn from Sphakia. Omar Fusha was greatly dissatisfied at the removal of the Cretan families, and had asked permission to leave the island md return to Constantinopie.

THE SULTAN FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At an official reception, Aug. 14, the Sultan addressed the Grand Vizier, urging him strongly to forward the creation of means of communication, and extend those aiready existing throughout the empire, to introduce a good organization in the army and navy, and to promote the development of public credit.

THE MURDER CASE.

The woman Frigard, charged with the murder of Madame Mertens, has been found guilty, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

ITALY.

GARIBALUL. The Society of Operatives, whose branches extend over all Italy, have invited Garibaidi to Siena. A Florence correspondent writes: "All Siena, except the aristocracy and civil authorities, turned out to receive the life of Italy on his arrival on Sunday last. He has not visited the city since the memorable year 1848. He is on his way to the sulphur baths of Rapolano, in the heighborhood of Siena, which are considered very efficacious in those rheumatic affectious to which he is at times a martyr. On his arrival at the hotel he was called for, as usual, by the multitude. He sald, in answer to impatient remarks concerning Rome, that the time was, perhaps, at hand for going there; but that when the noment arrived in which treaties might be torn up and cast aside, then the object would be attained, 'without shedding a single drop of blood.' While he was speaking his quick ear caught the cry of Death, to some one, uttered by voices in the crowd, at which he at once exciained, with his tadiant and gentle smile. 'No! Death to no one. Long his to the good cause.' The deep silecte which prevailed while he was speaking was broken at intervals by rapturous applianse, as he made some of his unfailing appeals to the patriotic feeling and affection of his hearers. A splendid banquet was given to the General on the 12th. He had a guard of honor, a picket of the National Guard, to attend him at the hotel.' The Society of Operatives, whose branches extend over

The most distressing news continues to be received in Malta of the spread of the cholera in Sicily. The week Malta of the spread of the choiera in Sicily. The week ending August I shows a total of 6.612 cases, and 3.521 deaths, against 5.556 cases and 3.533 deaths of the week before. In Palermo and its suburbs the return of last week was 30 cases and 15 deaths per diem. The return for twenty-four hours in that district from the 1st to the 2d of August is now 463 cases and 220 deaths. Messina is still free, and only a few cases are reported at Syracuse. The disease appears to be on the decline at Catania. In the latter town the dead were left to putrefy in the houses, which had to be broken into by the troops and gendarmes, for the removal of the festering corpses. A letter from Messina received at Malta on Tuesday week says: "The eleticals do their best to induce the lower classes to believe, and with some degree of success, that cholera is manufactured by the Government, and is spread by the carbineers and other agents with the view of diminishing the population, who were to have revolted against the present rule. In Catania, where the pestilence is committing the greatest raviages, of the persons attacked very few recover, as the bellef is general that the disease is propagated by the decroys; and the dying even refuse the sucrament, suspecting that even the sacred water may be impreguated with choiera. Here at Messim the public health is excellent, in spite of the excessive heat which has prevailed for the past week."

A great fire has occurred in Venice in the church of 8t. John and 8t. Paul. Titun's pointing of Peter Martyr and many other masterpieces of art were burnt. ending August 1 shows a total of 6.612 cases, and 3,521

BELGIUM.

THE WIDOW OF MAXIMILIAN.

According to the Mémorial Diplomatique, the celebrated Belgian physician, Dr. Balkens, was called to Miramar to producte an opinion upon the state of the Empress Charlotte. After a careful study of the case, Dr. Balkens expressed his hope of a slow but certain care if he were allowed to subject the illustrious patient to a system of treatment different from that hitherto adopted, and especially to discontinue the state of complete relation in which the German physicians have kept her. "We have fail to learn," adds the Memorial, "from a letter addressed by Dr. Palicus to the Journal de Brazelles, that since the Memorial to Belgium there has been a linear classic importance in her health."

## WASHINGTON.

GRANT PROMULGATES THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

SICKLES REMOVED-A DISAGREEMENT IN REGARD TO HANCOCK'S INSTRUCTIONS—GRANT DOUBTS THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY -INTERESTING STATEMENT CONCERNING GEN. SICKLES-THE STORM IN THE CABINET-SEWARD TO GO WITHIN A WEEK-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1867.

In the course of the afternoon the following order HDQRS, OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. First: The following orders have been received from

the President : EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1867.
Brevet Major-Gen. Edward R. S. Camby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District created by the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by Acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments. Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District. The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

Andrew Johnson.

Second: In pursuance of the foregoing order of the

Second: In pursuance of the foregoing order of the will, on receipt of the order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, to relieve Major-Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District. Third: Major Gen. Sickles, on being relieved, will report to New-York City, and report by letter to the Adjutant

By command of Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General. There is unquestionable authority for stating that ien. Sickles has not received any Executive order revoking or modifying his General Order No. 10, nor as he requested the reservation or suspension of any Executive order, or any other order in the premises; neither has Gen. Sickles asked to be relieved since the passage of the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The only Executive order that is known to have been addressed to Gen. Sickles concerning his relations with the Courts of the United States in his military district was sent to him when one of the Courts, in an attempt to constrain his action, ordered his arrest: whereupon Gen. Sickles was instructed to take into his custody any and all persons undertaking to arrest him. No occasion, however, has arisen for compliance with these instructions.

Gen. Grant has written another letter to the President, in which he makes a direct issuse with the Executive in regard to the assignment of Gen. Hancock to the Fifth Military District. He states in his letter that the Reconstruction act vests in him the power to see that the District Commanders under him faithfully execute the law, and subject to his approval or disapproval all orders that they may issue. Consequently, he claims that the President has no right to annul paragraph five of his order re lieving Sheridan and assigning Thomas to the Fifth Military District, which directed Thomas to continue in force all orders that had been promulgated by his predecessor, Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Grant saw the President to-day, and had a long interview with him on the subject. He talked to the President very plainly, telling him that the correct interpretation of the Reconstruction law gave the President no anthority to overrule his instructions to Gen. Thomas in respect to carrying out the orders of Sheridan. He further intimated that he did not see how he could issue the order assigning Hancock to succeed Sheridan, nuless he could issue to him the same instructions that he did to Gen. Thomas. The Associated Press dispatch of last evening on the subject was incorrect, so far as it intimated that Gen. Grant had refused to issue any of the President's orders removing District Commanders. He refused simply on the grounds I have stated above.

Dispatches sent hence last night indicating an rreconcilable difficulty between the President and Gen. Grant, are calculated to mislead. The variance in the views of the Executive and the General of the Army relate only to the details of the orders relieving Sheridan and the assignment of Gen. Hancock to succeed him. Grant is understood to be opposed to relieving Haucock from the command of the Department of the Missouri, and objects to directing Sheridan, without delay to go to Leavenworth. Grant also raises a legal question upon the paragraph of the President's order, which directs Hancock to "exercise any and all powers con ferred by acts of Congress." This authorization is construed as annulling section 5 of Grant's order of the 17th inst., and the General regards it as encroaching upon his functions as fixed by the Reconstruction acts, which give him supervising control over the acts of the District Commanders. The President holds that the law gives the District Commander original and absolute discretion, and that, although the General of the Army may annul or disapprove the acts of the District Commander, he cannot, in the first instance. direct that officer as to the course he shall pursue, as Grant directed Thomas in section 5, above referred to. In other words, that Hancock, as suc cessor of Sheridan, has power to revoke any order heretofore made by the latter, such as the removal of State officers: but Grant may afterward disapprove such action, and thus annul it; and, further, that the section of the Army Appropriation bill, fixing the headquarters of the army at Washington, and preventing Grant's removal without the consent of the Senate, does not vest the General of the armies with any power over the orders of the President as Commander-in-Chief, but simply requires that any such orders shall pass through the General of the armies. Though this variance of views exists between the President and Gen. Grant, there is no irritation of feeling felt or exhibited by either of them, and Grant does not, as reported, refuse to issue the

The National Intelligencer of to-day says: The National Intelligencer of to-day says:

"We have high authority for saying that the cloose and sensational rumors which were circulated, and which were reflected in some degree in the papers of last evening, about troubles in the Cabinet vesterday, are unfounded. The fact of one member of the Cabinet returning before the others must be of frequent occurrence. That Gen. Grant came out of the White House some time before other gentlemen was to be ascribed to his business habit, rather than to any far-fetched and imaginary cause when the session was protracted till toward the close of the business hours of the day."

Financial men in Northern cities were so much interested in the announcement in the morning papers that numerous telegrams were sent hither by them inquiring into the truth of the published statements. But it was not until after the interview, to which reference is above made, that responses were made to the effect that there was now no trouble.

Secretary Seward had a long interview with the

Secretary Seward had a long interview with the President to-day. His friends assert that he will surely resign within a week. It now seems to be settled that Secretary McCulloch will continue in office for financial reasons, if for no other reasons, as it has been represented by gentlemen of different politics that his resignation would disastrously effect our public securities, both at home and abroad.

To-day the Committee, with Mayor Wallach, appointed in compliance with a resolution of the Councils of the city, to wait on the Secretary of the Navy and urge that the Department order the building of steam machinery at the Washington Navy-Yard, in order to prevent a discharge of workmen, called upon Secretary Welles about noon. The Secretary stated that he would do all in his power to prevent a reduction of the force, and expressed a hope that he would be able soon to order more work to the Yard.

The GENERAL OF THE AEMY. would be able soon to order more work to the Yard. In the mean time he would see what could be done in regard to repairing vessels. From the foregoing it would appear that the President proposed cutting man the expenses of the Was Department. Muster-

ing out Gens. Sickles, Hitchcock, and others, does not extend to the Navy Department.

It is intimnted here, by those who are known to be posted regarding President Johnson's ideas, that the eason Rousseau remains over in New-York, instead of proceeding to his command, is because the President thinks of making him Secretary of War ad interim, should Gen. Grant withdrew. In that event Gen. Howard is named for the command in Wal russia.

Gen. Canby's being assigned to the command of the Second Military District in the South, places Gen. Emery, Colonel of the 5th Cavalry, in command of this Military Department.

The Evening Star newspaper of this city, the editor of which is a prominent citizen of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in an editorial, entitled, the " Signs of the Times," says:

the Times," says:

An impression is prevailing everywhere in Maryland that the President is preparing to declare martial law throughout the United States, and prevent the assembling of Congress in November next, by force of arms, Apropos of the scheme alleged of the President to squeich Congress by force of arms, every returned Rebel in Maryland is f-ageriy anticipating a call from Mr \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Johnson to aid him in that work. The militia of that State are made up almost entirely of returned Rebel soldiers. Since Swan's apostasy, all officers of militia, who had been Union soldiers, have been turned out.

The interview between the colored orator

The interview between the colored orator Langston and the President was not sought by the latter, but by the former. It was not for the purpose of considering the removal of Gen. Howard from the Freedmen's Bureau, as reported. Langston gave an account of his visit to the South, stating that he was well received by both white and black people; that the Freedmen's Bureau has ceased to be of use for any other than educational purposes, and asked the President if he would receive suggestions on the subject from himself and other colored people. Mr. Johnson said any such suggestions would be gladly received and respectfully considered.

Fernando Wood and Adam J. Glossbrenner, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, two noted Copperheads, are here, and visitors at the White House. Secretary Browning attended a Cabinet meeting yesterday, but not having fully recovered from his sickness, this premature attention to business has

again compelled him to keep his bed.

The following has just been furnished for publica-

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS,—In compliance with an order from the Adjutant-General, of the 20th inst., the undersigned announces that he has delivered the books, papers, and property of this office to the control and direction of Brevet Brig. Gen. Brock of the Adjutant-General's Office, and it only remains for him to tender his thanks to the gentlemen in office for their uniform fidelity and industry. To Brevet Major W. E. Harts he feels particularly indebted, and desires to make his acknowledgment for his services and experience in the office, which have been of the highest value and importance, not merely to himself individually, but to the Government. Major Harts, in compliance with the order referred to, will report in person to the Adjutant-General at the end of the current month.

E. A. Hitchcock.

Major-General of Volunteers, Commissa General of Frisoners. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, \

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION ACT-THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL AND THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

We print below the text of the supplementary Reconstruction act, and of the section in the Army Appropriation act! which limits the power of the President in some respects. These laws are likely to be discussed, and we print them for infor-

mation.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, 1861, entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States,' and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1861, that the governments then existing in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas were not legal State Governments, and that thereafter said

ity derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproact of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from those to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the armiss of the United States shall be incested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

tail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the acts of the officers of the army aireasty done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed. Provided, that any person heretofore, or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district, or by the General of the Arrhy.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Robel States," passed March 2, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain

March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such Board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such Board), any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the Board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General of the district, setting forth the ground of such refusal or striking from the list: Provided, that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary of the many other balls have meaning on the contraction of any post of the contraction of the provided of the contraction of the provided of the contraction of the contraction

"SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is among other things; that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the Rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words 'executive and judicial officers in any State,' in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice, or for the keeping of the public peace.

blic peace. SEC 7. And be it further enacted. That the time for "SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1857; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing 14 days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof to revise, for a period of five days, the registration last; and, upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote. And such Board shall also, during the same period, and to such registry the mames of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required ity said act who have not been already registered. And no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by trason of any Executive pardon or annessty for any act or thing, which, without such pardon or annessty would disquality him from registration or voting.

THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Section 2 of the Army Appropriation act, approved by the President March 2, 1867, under protest, is as follows: lows: "Sec. 7 And be if further equated. That the headquar-

ters of the weight of the Army of the Chiled some state !

be at the City of Washington, and all orders and

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the Pregdent or Scaretary of War, shall be issued through the
General of the Army, and, in case of his inability, through
the next in rank. The General of the Army shell not be
removed, suspended, or relieved from commund, or assigned
to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his
own request, without the previous approad of the Senate
and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section
shall be null and void, and any officer who shall issue
orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this
section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office,
and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or
obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the
provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were
so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than
two nor more than 20 years, upon convicton thereof in any
court of competent jurisdiction."

THE STORM IN THE CABINET. The Cabinet had a stermy session of over

two hours to-day, and President Johnson had occasion to

exhibit all his nerve and forbearance. This he is said to have done in characteristic style. An issue was made by Gen. Grant on the wording of the President's order removing Sheridan and Sickles from their commands. Gens. Hancock and Canby are directed, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, to exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress on district commanders. This was intended to spike Gen. Grant's guns and prevent a repeatition of clause five in his late instructions to Gen. Thomas, in which he directed that officer to execute such orders as he might find in force in the Fifth Military Department until altered or canceled by the General Commanding, viz.: Gen. Grant. When the Cabinet met to-day, Gen. Grant entered another protest contending that to him belonged the power to direct what orders should or should not be executed by Department. Commanders, and that he hoped there would be a modification of the President's order in accordance with his view of the subject, proceeding to argue that what had been done in those Departments should be allowed to stand until altered an canceled by himself; any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress on ance with his view of the subject, proceeding to argue that what had been done in those Departments should be allowed to stand until altered an canceled by himself; that if not checked in advance the new Commander might be induced to undo much that had been done, to the great detriment of the public welfare. During these remarks of Gen. Grant, President Johnson kept perfectly quiet, but as soon as the former had couched, Mr. Johnson, with much animation, replied that he was surprised to see the 6th clause in the previous instructions issued by Gen. Grant. The President frankly admitted that his purpose was to prevent any attempt to nullify any part of the Reconstruction acts; that those acts expressly empowered the District Commanders to exercise all powers which in their judgment were necessary, and all acts were valid until disproved. The proposition of Gen. Grant was to deny these Commanders the powers expressly conferred by the law, and thus to that extent actually annot the Reconstruction Act. To this the President said he should not assent. These acts should be enforced faithfully, and in all their parts, as long as he was responsible, under the Constitution, for a faithful execution of the law. The President spoke with great amimation and firmness, and although very pickin in terms, yet entirely courteous. He remained anishion in his purpose to have his orders, as issued yesterday, carried out to the very letter.

[Washington correspondence Boston Pest.]

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HOWARD. At the request of the President, John M. langaton, a colored orator from Ohio, has had a long interview with Mr. Johnson regarding the changes in the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Langston urged Mr. Johnson to retain Gen. Howard, giving as his opinion that the real interests of the colored people required it. Mr. Johnson replied that he considered Gen. Howard ambitious and corrupt, and that besides he was a hypocrite and did not have the interests of the colored people at heart, and said that he must appoint a man who was a true friend to them, and he intended to do so. He further stated that if the colored people here would agree upon some one of their number, he would appoint him, and clearly intimated his readiness to tender the place to Mr. Langston. The latter has no idea of taking the place. His friends here advised him not to do so, and while many of them would like to take the President at his word and commit him to the policy of giving black men effice, still they appear to agree that the real design of the President is to involve the bureau in irretrievable difficulties, by putting a civilian at its head, and making necessary the removal or resignation of many military officers who could not do duty under a civilian, and also complicating its relations with the other bureaus of the War Department. The President further hoped thus to secure the resignation of many officers through their removal to serve with and under colored men, and in this way to bring odium upon the Radicals. There seems no probability of Mr. Langston's being caught in Mr. Johnson's trap.

[Washington Cor. Boston Advertiser. interests of the colored people required it. Mr. Jehusen

HONORS TO CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 28.-Chief-Justice Chase arrived in Manchester from Boston at 5 o'clock last evening. He was met at the ranfroad depot by ex Gov. Smythe and a delegation of the most substantial persons of the city, who informally tendered him the hospitalities of Manchester. He was then taken to the resi dence of the ex-Governor, where he dined privately with the host and family. Our citizens has evening, without any distinction whatever, visited the massion of Gov. Smythe, where the distinguished guest has been the re-ciplent of one of the most sincere and flattering recep-

Sinythe, where the distinguished guest has been the recipient of one of the most sincere and flattering receptions ever extended to an eminent visitor in New-Hampshire. The doors of the houses were thrown open at 8 o'clock, and the grounds about the premises were beautifally illuminated with Chinese lanterns, while other decorations were displayed with great taste. The rush of persons anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Chase was very great. Thousands filled the grounds and adjacent streets, and as fast as possible they passed through the house and were introduced to Mr. Chase by the ex-tiovernor. Mr. Chase made the following address:

CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: I am exceedingly grateful to you for this most hearty and cordial reception. The services which it has been my privilege and happiness to render the country are more than repaid by this reception, and these most happy tokens of your approbation. It has been the great study of my life to so act as to merit the approval of my countrymen. To you it is very fitting for me to say, that I am indebted to the good old State of New-Hampshire for my birth. [Applause.] In her public schools I received the rudiments of my education, while I afterward had the privilege of graduating from her honored college. It was in a New-Hampshire church that I experienced that spiritual awakening that leads met look forward trustingly to the life eternal. It has been said of New-Hampshire that her only products are ice and granite: but, thank God. she produces men whose hearts have no likeness to lee, and whose well-molded characters are solid as her rocks of rifted granite. [Applause.] New-Hampshire and New-England are great in the power and worth of their men and women, who go forth into every part of the country, sowing broadcast the seeds of virtue, industry, incelligence, and godiness. Thus they lay the foundation of the nation's greatness. Almost every where you find the Yankee schoolmaster and schoolmarm teaching alike the white and in special country. Sowing broadcast the se life. [Applause.]
To-day the Chief Justice will be taken about Manches

ter, and be invited to visit the factories and machine shops. On Thursday afternoon he will go to Concord to visit his niece, Mrs. Tucker. A public reception awaits him in that city. Mr. Chase is extremely pleased thus fa. with his trip to New-Hampshire, and thinks it will be one of the pleasantest occasions of a life time.

THE CABLE-GENERAL BUSINESS PROSTRATION. HAVANA, Aug. 23 .- The steamer Narva (Cable steamer) arrived at the mouth of our parber, where she came to anchor, and coal barges were towed out to

she came to anchor, and coal barges were towed out to her from which to replenish her exhausted bankers. This was accomplished by 5 o'clock p. m., when she started for Key West to take up the end of the six miles of cable laid over the flats, and go through to Punta Rosa, Florida. Whether the stagnation noticeable in our market for imports aprings from the usual duliness ever prevailing here at this season of the year, or is ascribable to the protracted monetary crisis under which we have long been laboring, it is difficult to say. This, however, appears to loaded shells were received here by the last steamer from Cadiz.

The sugar market is active, on the basis of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ reals per arrobe for D. S. No. 12. Exchange on London firm, 1\$\frac{1}{2}\$ ers or permium; on Paris, dull, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent premium; United States currency, 24\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent discount; CIGAR FACTORIES CLOSED-A SPANISH SHIP

HAYANA, Aug. 24—4 p. m.—About 81 cigar manufactories have been closed since vesterday, unable to pay the new contributions. This will throw out of employment hundreds of persons. The accounts from the interior are very conflicting. The Captain-General and the President of the Common Council have drawn up an address to Her Majesty, to suggest the propriety of suspending the new system at once, or they would despair of the consequences.

pending the new system at once, or they would be of the consequences.

The Spanish slip Lequeitie, from Antwerp, with an assorted earge of merchandise, task fire last evening, and, was immediately towed out to the shoals and scuttied. She lies in three fathoms of water.

The Sugar market is active at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ reals per arrole for Dutch Standard, No. 12. Exchange irregular London, \$18\pm 18\$ per cent premium; Paris, 6 per cent premium; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ till distant scurrency, 24 per cent discount.

LATER.—Sugar market closed filmer at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ reals per arrobe for Dutch Standard, No. 12. Exchange without change.

A French frigate, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Key West yesterday.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28 .- The Mexican Consul at this port, Mr. Godey, writes a letter to The Bulletin, denouncing as spurious the savage letter ascribed to thun. Escobede, declaring that Gen. Escolade is a graticular